

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 582.80

§ 582.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices,

seasonings, and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Algae, brown	<i>Laminaria</i> spp. and <i>Nereocystis</i> spp.
Algae, red	<i>Porphyra</i> spp. and <i>Rhodymenia palmata</i> (L.) Grev.
Apricot kernel (persic oil)	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.
Dulse	<i>Rhodymenia palmata</i> (L.) Grev.
Kelp (see algae, brown).	
Peach kernel (persic oil)	<i>Prunus persica</i> Sieb. et Zucc.
Peanut stearine	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.
Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).	
Quince seed	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Miller.

§ 582.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural ex-

tracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Derivation
Ambergris	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> L.
Castoreum	Castor fiber L. and <i>C. canadensis</i> Kuhl.
Civet (zibeth, zibet, zibetum)	Civet cats, <i>Viverra civetta</i> Schreber and <i>Viverra zibetha</i> Schreber.
Cognac oil, white and green	<i>Ethyl oenanthane</i> , so-called.
Musk (Tonquin musk)	Musk deer, <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> L.

§ 582.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Acetaldehyde (ethanal).
 Acetoin (acetyl methylcarbinol).
 Aconitic acid (equisetic acid, citridic acid, achilleic acid).
 Anethole (parapropenyl anisole).
 Benzaldehyde (benzoic aldehyde).
 N-Butyric acid (butanoic acid).
 d- or l-Carvone (carvol).
 Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).
 Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-di-8, geranial, neral).
 Decanal (N-decylaldehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaldehyde, aldehyde C-10).
 Diacetyl (2,3-butanedione). Ethyl acetate. Ethyl butyrate.
 3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethyl-methyl-phenyl-glycidate, so-called strawberry aldehyde, C-16 aldehyde).
 Ethyl vanillin.
 Eugenol.

Geranoil (3,7-dimethyl-2,6 and 3,6-octadien-1-ol).
 Geranyl acetate (geraniol acetate).
 Glycerol (glyceryl) tributyrinate (tributyrin, butyrin).
 Limonene (d-, l-, and dl-).
 Linalool (linalol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol).
 Linalyl acetate (bergamol).
 l-Malic acid.
 Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2-aminobenzoate).
 Piperonal (3,4-methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).
 Vanillin.

§ 582.80 Trace minerals added to animal feeds.

These substances added to animal feeds as nutritional dietary supplements are generally recognized as safe when added at levels consistent with good feeding practice.¹

Element	Source compounds
Cobalt	Cobalt acetate.

¹ All substances listed may be in anhydrous or hydrated form.